BALLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1858.

ife This is a series of Tracts of which I have

God," may be expected before long.

reply to the first of my four questions, and be

all probability, the Doctor would rather print two or three short articles than one long one;

here, I stop again, in hope of a further opportunity. Yours, as ever, T. H. STOCKTON.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

PIEST SESSION.

Wednesday, April 14, 1858.

SENATE.

or closing the present session.

Mr. Hunter moved to take up the bill ma

NO. 590.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE ECHO. BY EDWARD SPENCER.

Love, a rose-hued time, when we-I crowning thee, thou crowning me, Had never a thought of life's December

Oh sweet kisses, That brought to thy cheek no blush For we were children, in the gu-h or innocence, and, like the thrush, We all day warbled of our own dear blisses

That fair day with sable wing ; mer buth bloomed from that bright Spring. thwart the scene-av. all is faded.

Love, our Vespers Chauted sadly in life's aisle Yet smooth our care worn brows the while, For those dear Matins infantile -Echo faintly through them in low whispers.

LIFE IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 25, 1858. The Execution or Orsini and Pierri-A Bill for Public Security—Diplomatic Corres pondence—Meeting of the Empress Eugenic and Empress of Russia—Steeple Chases— La Magicienne—Don Desderio—Litolff and Rubenstein—Madame Gueramella—Miss Hensler-Mr. Rarey and Mr. Flume-La-

To the Editor of the National Eta:

Since my last letter, giving an account of the trial of Orsini, event after event has followed in rapid succession. The heads of Orsini and De Rudio and Gomez have gone to the gal-

leye. Thus has ended the deplorable affair of the Rue La Peltier; but Orsini's fate has blasted the prospects of many aspiring politicians. The Minister of Interior, the Prefect of the Police, and Persigny, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, have all lost their high positions, The Emperor found these officials not vigilant and active enough, and has replaced them by military men. General Epinasse fills the place of Minister of Interior : Captain Boitelle, also an officer of cavalry, that of Prefect of Police; and

and, in the case of the death of the Emperor, they would likewise be ready to sustain the re-

The spicy diplomatic correspondence between England and France has doubtless come to your notice ere this. Notwithstanding the diplomatic alliances between the two countries, there is an unfriendly feeling existing in the hearts of both al system of Europe is in an extremely neryous condition at present, and the slightest event or menace causes a panic among the people and

calling in all the sailors on furlough; giv-ing rise to all sorts of conjectures, such as the invasion of England, war with Emperor Saulone, English residents do not feel safe here, and many families have already gone home, leaving

It is rumored that the Imperial Princess Olga, wife to the heir of the Crown of Wurtemberg, seventeen years of the galleys, but was par on general cleaning and dusting of the apartments appropriated to distinguished guests. In all probability, Olga will renew the demonstration already made, of Russia's kind feeling to wards the house of Napoleon. It is also said that the Empress of Russia has consented to meet Eugenie at Stuttgart, to dispel the cloud met there last summer, with the understanding that neither of the Emperors were to be accom-

panied by his spouse.

Great fears are entertained for the fate of the crinolines, which will be decided at that neeting: and the Parisian merchants are al

and riding. Several personages of distinction were present; and no less than two thopsand were present; and no less than two thopsand private carriages and other conveyances, drawn as a subject to the same and asking for a conference.

The Speaker voted in the affirmative. So, the amountement providing for a conference, a law may be the great events for the feature most for great events for the feature from the figure of the great events for the feature most for great events for the feature from the feature most for grea

more remarkable for its success in this species of display than for its musical triumphs. The of display than for its nusical triumphs. The Libretto, by Mr. St. Georges, is what might have been expected from that author. "La Magicienne" is the heroine of the piece, and figures in the libretto as Meluzine, Countess of Lusignan, a title that takes us back at once to the nan, a title that takes us back at once to the time of romance and the crusades. Mr. Halfevy's music is elaborately worked, but much wanting in melody. There are several grand and effective morceaux in the fourth and fifth acts, which were enthusiastically applauded. The artists did their best, and Madame Borghi-Mamo and Mille Delisle carried off the honore of the evening. An ingenious original ballet, representing a game of chess, the stage heing the board, and the dancers filling up their respective synamic in the algorithms. spective equares in the places of kings, queens, castles, knights, &c., performing the moves with astonishing grace and agility, made the delight of the spectators. It was much ap-plauded by the audience, but the talent of the author, composer, and performers, was thrown in the shade by that of the scene-painter and

the costamer, who may justly claim the lion's share in the success of "La Magicianie."

The little comic opera, by the music-lover and renowned critic, Prince Poniatowski, was produced on Tuesday evening, and the Italian

Opera Honse was filled to excess by the leading fashionables of Paris, determined to secure success to the composition of their friend. The music is worthy of that popular amateur. It is light, graceful, and pleasing, throughout.

"Don Desderis," the hero, is a well-meaning blunderer, unlucky in everything he undertakes, and, with the best intentions in the world, is always bringing his friends with himself in the most ridiculous misadventures. The poor Don himself is in ludicrous distress, arising from his mishaps, and at last entertains serious rotions of suicide; but matters all come right in the end, and he is not driven to such serious straits. The whole is an elegant trifle, a bagatelle to wile away an evening agreeably.

in rapid succession. The heads of Oraini and Pierri have fallen under the heavy triangular knife of the guillotine. Oraini died like a martyr of liberty, resigned and courageous; Pierri endeavored to calm his agitated nerves by singing the song of the Girondins, "Mourier pour la Patrie."

De Redio and Gomez have gone to the gal.

Before closing my musical gossip, I must be allowed to give you a little insight as to what is going on among another class of composers and performers. Two pianists, who have justly earned perfect success all over the continent, have now met in Paris, spurring every nerve to be pronounced the first and best of the epoch. Litolff and Rubenstein are the competitors, and, as is always the case in such warfare, the public is divided into two contending parties. The opinion of many is, that the latter, being the younger, will carry the day, possessed, as he is not only of a decided talent, but of a charming physique, with most agreeable and winning manners; whilst Litolff, perhaps the better performer of the two, is so very repulsive, physically and merally, that he may have to yield the palm to a rival inferior in art.

Our "true American prima donna," Mnee.

either in school or dramatic effect; and the musical critics pretend to say they go to hear already a formidable body, has been greatly in- Mme. de Gerbel to feast their even, and rot creased, and a sum of one million and a half of their ears. We are sorry that Madame de Gyr name, instead of anglicising it. Gueramella is, sale of newspapers of a Democratic tendency is name. If Miss Hensler has reached the fleself first among the American singers of the

lions of the day. Mr. Rarey has tamed several wild horses, and Mr. Flume has tamed so ne refractory spirits of ancient and modern dite. offered to prove to a lady the immortality of see soul for a small annuity of \$1,000 a year. The viously been made out on stamped paper. Ar. Flume carefully packed the gems, pocketed them, and vanished, leaving the lady to enjoy the consolatory conviction of the immortality

ed in obtaining the permission they soliciter to put up his estates to lottery; consequently, they propose selling the estates of Milly and Mon-ceaux in small tots, so as to obtain a sufficient amount of money to enable him to pay off the greater part of his debts, which are said to be no less than \$500,000, and if possible leave him the small estate of Saint Point.

Prince George of Saxony has just arrive Tuileries, he is to proceed to London.

The famous astronomical clock of the Ca hedral of Strasburg reproduced by means of its machinery, with perfect accuracy, the various phases of the recent eclipse of the sun. This glorious phases of the recent eclipse of the sun.

most melancholy productions of this cond tion of life, is the sniveler—a biped that infes; all

gain admit snee .- E. P. Whipple. For the National Bra. 13SUES OF LIFE!

DOING 100D AND MAKING A LIVING By face of the Editor; his old friend thus addresses

Philadel all Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office.

1400 Chesant arrest, April 18, 1868.

DEAR D CTOR: Thanking you again, I proceed again; trusting that these letters do you no harm, ad knowing that they do me some

Philadel Ma Bible. Tract, and Periodical Office.
1400 Chesaut street, April 19, 1858.

Dear D cros: Thanking you again, I proceed again: trusting that these letters do you no harm, and knowing that they do me some good.

Somewhit of good news has preliminary propriety. Since my first letter, Jayne's Hall, has become famous as the Philadelphia centre of the Gry at Revival. Providentially, a nooned day Pray: Meeting, emulating New York examples, a commenced at the M. E. Union Church— as Old Academy of our boyhood's days—on fourth Street, between Market and Arch. A cetter place became desirable, and, Provident illy again, a room was secured as Jayne's B. II. This room was just at the entrance of the Main Saloon, partitioned from it, and only c pable of accommodating about three trance of the Main Saloon, partitioned from it, and only the pable of accommodating about three hundred at diffty persons. Beginning with few, the congregation accommodating about three flowing. Then they adjourned to the Main Saloon, filled first the main floor; then, removing the partition, the whole floor; then floor and lettered pages at the end for an Alphabetical Index. For Preachers, Teachers, and private Students. Notes so made are always aske and in proper places. platform; then, floor, platform, and lower gal-

lery; there floor, platform, and both galleries; and then, the entire accessible space—floor, platform, gal tries, boxes, aisles, and office: some four, five, or six thousands of people, by different estimates, engaging quietly, solemnly, and I trust satingly, in the worship of our common four, and I trust satingly, in the worship of our common for the plan of this section as a blank-book, it will be sent post-free for 15 cents instead of 25. The plan of this work is thought to be so good that I anticipate

I trust sa ingly, in the worship of our common Father at I God! Besides this Business Men's Prayer-M, sting at noon, there has been preaching daily from 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., and, on two occasions, at 7½ P. M. As a witness of most of the ministrations, I can bear grateful testimony to their uniform dignity, simplicity, spiritualit, and power.

By the observant, even little things are not overlooke. For instance, let us go up to the Hall. There it stands, lifting high its broad massive, tranite front, amidst the ceaseless surge of prayel, business, pleasure and vice. See how is people press into it I Why not stop where the stwodoor menso hoarsely hail themone, to bright distinction of and head and life—past, present, and future—are in it, and, of course, I should be gratified exceedingly to have it well sustained. But, "a word to the wise is enough."

The Blessing, a Good Book for Good Children. This, as it it tille imports, is for the many Fe thfuls in Vanity Fair? And hark! the Duke de Malakoff is, according to the official organ of yesterday, appointed Ambassador to London.

The Legislative body of both Houses have agreed to pass the famous bill of public security, secording to which, men can be transported on suspicion; and, on the strength of it, forty or fifty have already been sent to colonize the in.

> the Hall, and there affixes the placard. Passengers peep in, see the benches, think it all right, and grow more serious. Follow them into the Hall itse. Here, on the great Bill-Board at ered by thristian posters. On the steps, boys with hys p-books and sheet music, sell rapidly. Farther p, a new portrait of a popular clergyman appeals to his admirers. Close by is a card on he wall—"Bevare of Pickpockets!" At the had of the steps, small cards are distributed, who the "Rules" of the meeting, such as—that no person may pray or exhort more than the minutes, or do both on the same day. Inside the door, tracts are given away, among them "pite Tructs." See! The Hall is nearly full. Se jice commences. Hark! That is singfull. Se sice commences. Hark! That is sing ing! And that is praying! And that is read

ing! A id that is praying! And that is reading! A id that is speaking! Why? Because of the aprit! 'Tis a kind of inspiration. Does any one respass? The little bell tinkles at the stroke of its spring-hammer, and the trespasser graceful y closes. The egg-glass, with its red sands r n out, is reversed, and another voice rings—; om New York, from Boston, or haply from W consin or California. Up springs one with a latter, waves it in sight of all, sends its contents in glowing terms, crumples it in his earnest yasp, and sinks again into his seat Still more e giting: a telegraphic message flashes more e giting: a telegraphic message fisshes in! St as shout at its announcement, and the thousan s of Philadelphia units with the thou sands o New York in singing;

So, sing ag, praying, exhorting, reporting, proceed; a persons and classes, on land and sea, are red imbered; and finally, after three minutes's int prayer, or the recitation of the Lord's rayer, with Bishop Merr's glorious dox-

phases of the recent eclipse of the sun. This clock, as is well known, in addition to ded aring the time, presents the heavenly bodies and their movements.

Accounts from Milan state that some deu onstrations took place there on the occasion of the execution of Orsini. Several persons received anonymous letters, containing crape bands, full visit such as to the Prayer-Meeting, unprecedured. day, the 20th instant, leaving a family of y(ang children, to the deep regret of all his cout trymen. The General apparently enjoyed to dhealth, and, being of vigorous constitution, promised to outlive many of his friends; but his career was suddenly closed by typhoid fiver. His remains will be taken to the United States for interment.

Having spentso many years in humble advocacy of the infant Union, as essential, through the Hohad hand the conversion of the World, I wish to be in ful, at sympathy and co-operation with all a string grace to overlook sectarian and other partial ties and imperfections of management, and his Cause.

BIBLE THACTS: OF, Leaves from the Tree of require that a majority of that committee should floor who had set the bad example by clapping be composed of gentlemen representing the views of the majority of the House, or of gentlemen who are in favor of the House bill.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio. If this interrogatory is not in order, I object.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania. It is not a question of a committee of conference, and it is not in order. I object to anything out of order.

Life This is a series of Tracts of which I have already circulated acores of thousands, and expect to circulate hundreds of thousands. They contain detached and specially important passages, so arranged as to make them more than ordinarily attractive and impressive. So far, 7 Nos. have been issued: I. Sermon on the Mount: II. The Ten Commandments. &c: III. Celebration of the Law, or 119th Psalm: IV. Parables of the Kingdom: V. Parables and Pauloss: VI and VII. Have Faith in God. They range from 14 to 20 pages. Priod \$1 per in order. I object to anything out of order.

Mr. English. I have confidence in the Presiding Officer of this House, and I give notice that it is my intention, if the previous question is voted down, to move for a committee of conference.

action.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, appealed to the Chair to forbear clearing the gallery.

The Speaker would revoke the order, in the hope that members would not set the example, and that visiters who come here to enjoy the privilege of listening to the debates would not set the example, and that visiters who come here to enjoy the privilege of listening to the debates would not set the monstrance of an overwhelming majority of

Several Voices. "Good, good."

The questien on seconding the call for the previous question was taken by tellers, and resulted—yeas 108, nays 107.

The Speaker voted in the negative, making a tie vote. So the call for the previous question was not seconded.

Mr. Frankish.

And that visiters who come here to enjoy the privilege of listening to the debates would not again violate the decorum and order of the House.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, excepted to the Speaker's use of the word "privilege." It was not the "privilege" of American citizens to listen to the proceedings of Camerican citizens to listen to the proceedings of Camerican citizens agated wrong gated wrong the first privilege of an overwhelming majority of the people of that Territory, and at the expense of every principle of truth, honor, justice, and fair-dealing, among men, nothing can be said by way of excuse or palliation! It is a gross, outrageous, impudent, and pamiting the call for the provided to the speaker's use of the word "privilege." It was not the "privilege" of American citizens to listen to the proceedings of Camerican citizens to lis tion was not seconded.

Mr. English. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish

my action upon this occasion to be misunderstood; therefore, I desire to say that I am very
decidedly opposed to the Senate bill in its preseut shape, and I do not think I could vote for
it in any event. But, sir, notwithstanding that
I entertain this opinion, I am unwilling to say

The Speaker said it was unquestionably a
privilege.

Mr. English moved to reconsider the vote last
taken, and to lay the motion to reconsider on
the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the latter
motion, and resulted—yeas 108, nays 108. [The t I entertain this opinion, I am unwilling to say to a co-ordinate branch of the National Legislature that I am unwilling to hear what they have to say. I think it is due to them that we should accede to their proposals, and that we should grant a committee of conference. Good may come of it, and I cannot see that any have should accode to their proposals, and that we should grant a committee of conference. Good may come of it, and I cannot see that any harm possibly can result. Therfore, sir, I move that the House agree to the conference proposed by the Senate on the subject-matter of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the said amendance of the two Houses on the said that the motion to reconsider be latter voted in the affirmative, so the courses the blood of men who fought for Liberty on Burker's Hill!

Sir, the origin of this nullification party, and this di union sentiment at the South, lies deeper than the Slavery question. It had its rise from other tunes, and the Slavery question has only been said the said amendance of the two Houses on the said that the moti ment, and that three members be appointed to vailed.

> the House has adhered to its amendment to this bill. Until the House reconsiders the vote by which it adhered, it is not order to make this motion; and I district to make the work and after due trial by the commissioners, consisting of the mayor, district attorney, and magistrates of the city, and providing that policemen shall only be removed for cause, and after due trial by the commissioners. his motion; and I think the Chair will not

Mr. Webster reported from a committee in similar state of facts. He found fifteen or twenty more precedents to the same effect, which it was unnecessary to recite. Mr. Washburn thought there was no prece

dent precisely like this, and desired to point out the difference. Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, objected to debate.
Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, wished to make a
few remarks, and raked Mr. English to withdraw the call for the previous question.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, also asked for an

opportunity to explain the vote which he should Mr. English would yield to the gentleman from Virginia, if he could retain the floor. He desired to say that he had made this proposition to accede to the request for a commi of conference with the distinct understanding that the usage of this body, and the usage of all parliamentary bodies, required that the committee should represent the majority.

Mr. Montgomery called the gentleman

PEERLESS MAGNIFICENCE OF THE WORD OF was, that committees should be so constituted as to represent the majority, in this case a majority of the committee of conference would the taken from the anti-Lecompton side of the ing just about to enter upon an answer to the am all at once arrested by the reflection: In Heuse, He would yield to the gentleman from

Mr. English. Then I can serve his purpose and, moreover, his readers may be better pleasby propounding to him a question. I have the floor, and I have the right to ask him a ques-

may be better accomplished by repeated brevi-ties; and, besides, this second question is 100 that it would not be in order.

Mr. English. Then I will not ask him important in its relations to be dismissed in a aragraph; and so, notwithstanding the inquestion, but I am curious to know whether he timation in the commencement, of a finale would vote for the Senate bill. Gentlemen on all sides called to order.

> ne would vote against the Senate bill if amended in any respect whatever.
>
> Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, inquired if the motion for a committee was an affirmative in-

dependent proposition.
The Speaker decided that it was an ame ment. The vote would be first on the proposi-

tion for a conference, and second upon the moof 39 to 12, the resolution from the House ap-pointing Monday, the 7th of June, as the day tion to insist.

matic expenses of the Government. Mr. Gwin opposed the motion, as the Pacific railroad bill had precedence by order of the Senate. The motion was lost—yeas 23, nays 29.

The Pacific railroad bill being then taken up, and nays on the proposition for a conference which were ordered, and resulted as follows: Vens-Messrs, Ahl, Anderson, Atkins, Aver

Yeas—Messrs. Ahl, Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Hurns, Caruthers, Caskie, Clark of Missouri, Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolins, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Mississippi, Dewart, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Garnett, Gartreil, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kunkel of Maryland. las, Jones, Iverson, Seward, and Polk.

Mr. Green desired to render the bill more specific by providing that the eastern terminus of the road should be the mouth of Kansas river, instead of lying anywhere between that point and the mouth of the Big Sioux, as is authorized by the bill of the committee. The indefiniteness of this latter proposition seemed to him objectionable, as its effect could hardly be otherwise than to disappoint some among the supporters of the kill in its present shape. The eastern terminus should either be definitely ascertained, or the whole question of location should be left open between the Gulf of Mexico and the northernmost boundary of the country.

Messrs. Douglas and Jones argued briefly against the adoption of Mr. Green's amondlow, Woodson, Wortsndyke, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—108.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Connecticut, Clark of New York, Clawson, Cockerill, Colfax, Gomins, Covode, Cox, Cragia, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gilmer, Gilman, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Groesbeck, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harris of Md., Harris of Illinois,

Nurringdand day, given to Ma Buyer darin

The Speaker was not aware of any disturb-

ance in the House; and if he had been, would have no right to order the House to be cleared. If the gentleman would point out any case of disorder, no doubt the House would take proper

was their right,

was their right.

The Speaker said it was unquestionably a privilege.

Mr. Eaglish moved to reconsider the vote last taken, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

He North where they are obliged to make a stand in self-defence, or see all those principles which are dear to freemen, and which they have always been taught to cherish and revere, forever repudiated and trampled under foot! And, by the blessing of God, we will defend ourselves,

manage the conference on the part of the House of Representatives; and, Mr. Speaker, I now call for the previous question.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine. I rise to a question of order. It is not in order for the gentleman of the gent

The House adopted a resolution ordering the general debate on this bill to close with the The Speaker overruled the question of order, and cited as a precedent in point from the journal of the Senate of June 30, 1834, when

SLAVERY AGITATION-NULLIFICATION-THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION. SPEECH OF HON, MASON W. TAPPAN.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MARCH 31, 1858. Mr. CHAIRMAN: I rise to-day to put upon rec

ord the protest of New Hampshire against what conceive to be the most stupendous political rand that was ever before attempted to be perpetrated upon any people!

Not that it is necessary, in order that her position should be fully known, for New Hampshire, here and naw, to utter her voice against the Federal machinery, and they see no remedy shire, here and now, to utter her voice against the Lecompton iniquity, for in her recent State election she has already spoken in language more significant and potent than any words which I can utter on this occasion.

The Federal machinery, and they see no remean but in the bursting assunder of the fraternal bonds which beve so long united the South with the North! Sir, the cause of this apparent decay of the South may be looked for nearer home.

known as the very Gibraltar of Northern Democracy, has just been carried against the Adminis-Carolina, "have no aspirations," is not a foundato tration by a majority of five thousand; and, if to some extent, taken anti-Lecompton ground, instead of five thousand, the majority against party into oblivion!

Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to discuss,

notwithstanding the comparative barrenness of her soil and the rigor of her climate, the North wholly or mainly, the Kansas question, or to go into a detailed examination of the Lecompton Constitution, as I might perhaps have done at an been done by others, until the subject it went from the system or the constitution of the constitution. South, the cause is found, not in any undue adernment, but results wholly from the South, the cause is found, not in any undue adernment, but results wholly from the system of the course of my remarks, to some of the more prominent features of the great question which is so soon to be decided, I intend also to vindicate the people of the North from the charges of Slavery agitation, of aggression upon the rights of the South, and of entertaining sentiments hostile to the union of these States!

whom on this question I think I can speak, and

whom on this question a think I can speak, and of the people of the North, I deny all and every of these charges. And, in turn, I charge home, where I think it properly belongs, upon the Nullification and Disquion party of the South, or, as it is pleased to call itself in these latter days, the "Secession" party, with being the real aggressors—with entertaining views and sentiments begin to the Union and with being ments hostile to the Union, and with being the cause of all or nearly all the Slavery agitation in this country for the last twenty years i Mr. Chairman, the people of the North have no The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put, without a division.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, demanded the yeas and nays on the proposition for a conference. liar institution" of the Southern States. Aye, they know that that institution has its chief strength and support, to-day, in the union of these union. But at the same time, sir, they love Liberty, and cherish in their heart of hearts the great principles which called this Government into being. They know, too, what the system of Slavery is, and, in common with the early and into being. They know, too, what the system of Slavery is, and, in common with the early and great men of the South, they hold it to be a great moral, social, and political evil—a foul thot upon the otherwise fair esontcheon of our common country. They know that, at the formation of the Government, Slavery was regarded by all the great and good men, South as well as North, as a temporary evil, and so inconsistent with the principles upon which the war of the Revolution was fought, that the Fathers would not allow the word Slavery to go into the Constitution. They moreover knew something of the effects of the system. They knew that it impoverishes the soil, that it retards progress, that it opposes education and mental development, that it degrades North,) and brings everything down to its awn level. And within a few years they have seen the early policy in relation to Slavery abandoned, and in place of the doctrine, which formerly obtained, that it was a local institution, existing

nation trampled upon, that it might find scope and verge; and new, when with bold and defiant attitude it threatens to invade our very firesides and hearth-stones, because we resist and
(and of others holding the same sentiments) the ides and hearth-stones, because we resist and defend ourselves, we are denounced as "fanatics

upon, and for the time "crushed out," to-day has complete control of the Democratic organization of the country! And, to the shame and everlasting disgrace of a portion of that party in the North, it seems willing, for the sake of the few miserable crumbs which may fall from the table of its master, to bow down and do its imperious bidding! Talk of "Northern fanaticism!" Be it so. Something may well be pardoned to the spirit of Liberty; but for the spirit which would carry Slavery into a Territory

the part of a portion of the South, at some fancied inequality in the working of the Federal

have gained some undue advantage over the

gress of a great and prosperous people, the Sois on the retrograde—her lands can to was

I quote, first, from a speech of Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, recently delivered in the

on, and the last a farestell separation."

Thus wrote Mr. Madison, in the stormy times Nullification; and what were then merely the predictions of a far-seeing and patriotic statesman, would seem at this time to be in the pro-

Nullification to-day seems to be acting under its "disguises," to use the language of Mr. Madithe North where they are obliged to make a son, but occasionally the cloven-foot will protrude itself, and the secret discontert, growing out of the supposed incompatibility of interests to which I have referred, is made to appear! Thus, n the late remarkable speech of the Senator from

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South Carlina, [Gov. HAMMOND,] to which I have just referred, he exclaims

This allusion to the tariff and the United States

Bank is, to say the least, extremely unfortungte, when we consider the fact that both of these measures have, at one time or another, received the sanction of Mr. Calhoun and other prominent Southern statesmen. But I do not refer to this matter of nullifica

party, t the South, but it never fairly showed its head all about 1830. As I have intimated, the tion and secession as a cause of any very serious tariff olicy was then the estensible cause of alarm, but only to show one motive, and, as I grieva- ce, and it is not a little remarkable that ve y man who did more than all others at clamor about disunion. I have no doubt that it is used by many as a mere scare-crow, to frighten the South in favor of the policy of a protective tariff in 1816, in fifteen years afterwards under-took & break up the Confederacy because of the very policy which he had helped to inaugurate. men from their political propriety, and, by virtue of it, to fasten upon the country the extreme measures of the slave power. In 1833, however, The ostensible cause then, as I have said, was the tariff; at other periods since that time, and now, it is Slavery. But one leading reason then, and now, as I believe, is, a secret discontent on when it assumed its largest proportions, it was "crushed out" by the heroic firmness of the brave and patriotic man who then occupied the Executive chair of the nation. It raised its hideous front again in 1850; but when, in the elections of that year, the intelligence and patriotism of the masses of the Southern people was Government, by which, as is supposed, the North appealed to, it miserably failed, even in Georgia nd Mississippi. And so it will be again.

South. It is seen that, while the North is steadly advancing, in population, in wealth and in-elligence, and in everything that marks the pro-And here, again, Mr. Chairman, it may be re-marked that the leading disunionists of the country are also the leading "Democrats" of the country! Examine the speeches, both of the present and last Congress, where disunion sentilands van to waste, nents have been promulgated, and you will find things a portion of her people are insane enough them the speeches of "Democrats." Look at the presses of the country which openly "calculate the value of the Union," and you will find them "Democratic" presses. Look at the men who figure at Southern Disunion Conventions, and you will find them all "Democrats!" Let the Democratic" party then repudiate these disunion sentiments, and shake off the leaders who advocate them, or be content to rest under the load of odium and infamy with which the Amer

nor navigate them when they are built. If, then, the North just cause for alarm, when they see the over again, in the most solemn and emphatic systematic attempt of leading statesmen to de- manner, that it should be so submitted. These bauch the public sentiment of the country upon this question of Labor, which forms the very substratum of society in the free States? And, in by him. But this cause disaffected the Pro-Siapassing, I cannot help referring to some of the very party in Kansas, and the extreme Slavery sentiments which have been put forth in the caurse of this debate on this subject. They have been quoted repeatedly before, but I desire to embody them in my remarks, that the honest, hard-working, intelligent men of the old "Granite State," may see in what estimation they are held by those who are striving to-day to push Slavery into the Territory which so recently belonged to them and to their free institutions! President, instead of sustaining his Governor, maintaining the position he at first assumed, re-pudiated his own instructions, turned his back

ution Gov. Walker, and left him to be sacrificed. The Georgia and Alabama resolutions, and the great outcry that rang through the South against shattered nerves of our President! I trust in God that there is yet virtue and intelligence to death every time certain bot-headed gentle-

causes of this Slavery agitation, and see who the disturbance at the time of Texas annexation Sir, instead of allowing events to take their natdeposit ties of all your pointed force. *

It is said, Mr. Chairman, that "the evil which men : a lives after them, but the good is often intertion with their bones." Sir, these sentiments striking as they do at the very foundation ments striking as they do at the very foundation. Slavery was offensively flaunted into the very faces of our people, for the purpose, as it would seem, of again "forcing the issue upon the North!" And because some of the people of the free States, true to the principles of liberty and equal rights.

lowed, bringing in its train large acquisitions of

after all the blood and treasure that has been expended in her behalf, threatens to retire from the Union, unless the American Congress sand

Sir, I feel nothing but kindness towards the State of Texas, her people, or her Representatives on this floor; but if, on such an issue, bind us together, and to "step out" of the

resolution of annexation, touching this matter,